completion of the on-going projects, taking up of new hydroelectric projects, survey and investigation of the new green field sites and preparation of detailed project reports.

In order to provide an impetus for accelerated hydro power development, various options are being considered to leverage the financial strength of NTPC. The NTPC has appointed M/s ICICI as a Consultant to suggest various options for leveraging the financial strength of NTPC. A decision on the modality of leveraging the financial strength of NTPC will be taken after analysing the recommendations of the consultant and after considering the views of the concerned Ministries and Planning Commission.

Conversion of Power Trading Corporation into Stock Exchange

870. SHRI J. CHITHARANJAN:
SHRI JALALUDIN ANSARI:
SHRI GURUDAS DAS GUPTA:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are considering a proposal to convert Power Trading Corporation (PTC) into stock exchange for power and the creation of wholesale and regional markets for Power; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRIMATI JAYAWANTI MEHTA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Transmission and Distribution Losses of SEBs

871. SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that almost all the SEBs have high transmission and distribution losses; and in Delhi, J&K, Orissa, losses are 50%, 40% & 46%, respectively;

(b) whether the actual figures are even higher; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government about this huge wastage of Power, especially when the shortage is causing extreme inconvenience and suffering to the public?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRIMATI JAYAWANTI MEHTA): (a) Yes, Sir. It is fact that almost all the SEBs have high T and D losses. A statement indicating SEBs/Electricity Departments wise (percentage loss) is enclosed. (*See* below).

The T & D losses in DVB (Delhi), PDD (J&K) and GRIDCO (Orissa) during the years 1996-97 and 1997-98 (latest year for which the figures available) are given below:—

(Percentage T and D losses)

Utility	1996-97	1997-98
DVB (Delhi)	49.08	46.86 (Computed)
PDD (J and K)	48.27	47.48 (tentative)
GRIDCO (Orissa)	50.15	Not available

(b) The T and D losses are computed by taking the difference between the energy available for sale and energy sold to ultimate consumers. The figures for energy sale are taken from the actual metered consumption wherever available. However, for some categories of consumers e.g. agricultural and certain domestic and commercial consumers, the consumption is not metered and has to be estimated. The estimation could have variation from actual consumption and T and D losses would be affected to the corresponding extent. Actual T and D losses have been found to be higher than what were being shown in accounts earlier after detailed investigations were conducted in reforming states.

(c) The responsibility for the distribution of power rests with the State Government/Electricity Boards. In order to reduce the T & D losses, the following steps have been taken:

(i) Central Electricity Authority had issued Guidelines which interalia provide for the following:

— Upgradation of operating voltages
— Reduction of length of LLT lines
— Location of Transformers near load centres

— Adoption of low capacity transformers near consumer premises
— Installation of shunt capacitors
— Improvement in construction and operation techniques; and
— Systematic and the methodological approach for planning and design of distribution system on the long term basis.

(ii) The CEA has also issued Guidelines for conducting Energy Audit. These Guidelines lay down the procedure for conducting Energy Audit Studies. These Guidelines provide a methodology for segregating technical and commercial losses.

(iii) Necessary amendments have been enacted to the I.E. Act, 1910 to make the theft of electricity a cognizable offence.

(iv) In the Common Minimum National Action Plan for power announced in December, 1996 after consultation with the State Governments, the following measures which could contgribute to reduction of T & D losses have been suggested:

— Compulsory metering at sub-stations on all major feeders.
— Compulsory metering of all new electricity connections. Metering of all connections to agricultural sector exceeding 10 HP should be completed within a period of 2 years.
— All electric supplies should be metered by 2002 A.D.
— Compulsory annual energy audit to be ensured in respect of large consumers of more than 100 KVA load.
— Time of the day metering would be introduced for big power concumers for better load management.

(v) Setting up regulatory structure, restructuring of the State Electricity Boards and privatisation of distribution has been recommended to states. These measures would reduce T & D losses by providing necessary tariff incentives to transmission and distribution companies.

Statement

Percentage transformation, transmission & Distribution Losses (Including Commercial Losses such as Pilferage etc) in SEBs/EDs

Region	SEBs/EDs	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98*
Northern Region	1. Haryana	26.78	25.00	30.80	32.39	32.77	33.04#
	2. Himachal Pradesh	19.98	18.80	19.17	16.41	18.42	19.20
	3. Jammu & Kashmir	48.13	46.37	50.07	49.03	49.97	47.48$
	(ED)	19.61	19.70	17.19	18.32	18.95	17.90
	4. Punjab	22.71	24.85	24.65	29.29	25.88	26.46
	5. Rajasthan	24.68	24.37	21.87	22.75	25.06	25.00
	6. Uttar Pradesh	26.21	27.27	28.44	33.72	21.88	14.95
	7. Chandigarh (ED)	24.02	32.54	35.08	49.57	49.64	46.86#
	8. Delhi						
Western Region	1. Gujarat	22.20	20.81	20.87	21.03	21.42	19.66
	2. Madhya Pradesh	22.52	21.78	20.75	19.27	20.59	19.08
	3. Mahrashtra	18.51	17.83	17.47	18.21	17.72	17.73
	4. D&N Haveli (ED)	17.98	12.64	11.35	9.31	8.80	NA
	5. Goa (ED)	21.85	24.50	26.87	28.06	23.50	23.39
	6. Daman & Diu (ED)	15.87	22.34	16.30	12.80	8.15	11.27
Southern Region	1. Andhra Pradesh	20.65	20.21	18.05	19.58	33.09	31.76
	2. Karnataka	19.62	19.49	19.35	19.15	18.86	18.56
	3. Kerala	22.77	20.52	20.81	21.48	21.37	17.87
	4. Tamil Nadu	17.30	16.99	17.12	16.13	17.22	17.00
	5. Lakshadweep (ED)	18.72	16.99	17.84	17.23	15.11	15.83
	6. Pondicherry (ED)	15.31	15.80	15.00	16.54	17.38	13.79
Eastern Rergion	1. Bihar	17.15	15.12	15.28	12.62	18.16	25.41
	2. Orrisa	25.87	23.07	23.66	25.63	50.38	NA
	3. Sikkim (ED)	22.55	22.60	21.22	18.47	29.24	20.13
	4. West Bengal	17.53	15.96	19.45	19.98	20.62	20.34
	5. A & N Isls (ED)	23.62	23.71	22.38	19.25	19.15	20.51

Region	SEBs/EDs	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98*
North-Eastern Region	1. Assam	21.41	22.44	24.18	27.60	25.97	30.05
	2. Manipur (ED)	22.35	23.92	26.30	24.85	22.95	21.50$
	3. Meghalaya	11.62	17.89	19.03	12.86	19.48	17.93
	4. Nagaland (ED)	27.26	33.45	36.12	35.17	26.81	29.50$
	5. Tripura (ED)	30.64	30.53	31.96	30.86	30.11	29.75
	6. Arunachal Pradesh (ED)	32.32	42.04	45.30	37.12	32.62	30.99$
	7. Mizoram (ED)	29.04	31.89	29.76	25.18	34.35	47.00$
ALL INDIA/ULILITIES		21.80	21.41	21.13	22.27	24.53	24.44

* Data is Tentative as Reported by SEBs/EDs
# Computed Figures.
$ As Reported in the Annual Plan Resources Paper Submitted to Planning Commission
NA Information Not yet Furnished by the SEB/ED
ED Electricity Department

Increase in Cross Country Power Transmission

872. SHRI VEDPRAKASH P. GOYAL: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether present cross-country power transmission accounts for just about 1 percent of national consumtion which, given the regional concentration of hydel and thermal resources is a poor rate; if so, whether any plan exists with Government to increased this percentage;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor considering the fact that inter-state transmission costs are, on average, less than 2 percent of the cost of delivered power?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRIMATI JAYAWANTI MEHTA): (a) to (c) out of 4,48,380 MU of the power generated in the country in 1998-99, 1,72,777 MU were generated by the central generating stations, which accounts for 38.53% of the total generation. The bulk of this generation is transmitted across the boundaries of the States within the region where the generating stations are located. The Power Grid